



Technical Compendium: Description of Agricultural Trade Policies in Peru, Tanzania and Thailand



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ABSTRACT

This document compiles together three technical reviews on Agriculture Trade policies in Peru, Tanzania and Thailand, the three countries that the Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) project is currently working in. The technical compendium provides technical details of agriculture trade policies for specific selected crops in the three BEFS countries and can be a useful source when seeking information relating to technical details on agriculture trade policies.

Technical Compendium:

Description of Agricultural Trade Policies in Peru, Tanzania and Thailand
for the Bioenergy and Food Security Project

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Agricultural trade policies, Tanzania, Peru, Thailand, HS Codes

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INTRODUCTION

This document compiles together three technical documents on the Agriculture Trade policies in Peru, Tanzania and Thailand, the three countries that the Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) project is currently working in. The technical documents are to provide technical details of agriculture trade policies in the context of these three countries and can be a useful source when seeking information relating to technical details on agriculture trade policies.

Bioenergy developments are high on many countries' agendas today in an effort to improve energy access, energy security and in the context of the world's strive towards lowering global green house gas emissions. With time, though, serious concerns on the environmental and social feasibility and sustainability of bioenergy have arisen, especially when discussing first generation bioenergy as is the case here. In this context, BEFS is working on the food security implications of bioenergy developments.

The primary objective of FAO's three-year Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) project is to mainstream food security concerns into national assessments of bioenergy. During the initial term of the project, BEFS developed an Analytical Framework (AF) for the analysis of the food security and bioenergy nexus. In the current phase, BEFS is implementing the AF in the field, building on real country data and expertise.

The outcome of these activities will provide the basis to support policy-makers in making informed decisions. Project activities are to be accomplished through targeted analysis and field activities and are to support rural development in participating countries.

The BEFS Analytical Framework (AF) provides a basis for an examination of the costs and benefits that arise from bioenergy development. The BEFS framework is comprised of four 'building blocks' with a number of subcomponents. Each of these building blocks comprises analytical tools and methods that have been developed by FAO and other organizations. The four main building blocks are the Agriculture Market Outlook, the Natural Resources component, the Technoeconomic and Environment Analysis component and the Socioeconomic analysis component.

In order to support the technical work being carried out within the BEFS analytical components, BEFS commissioned a technical report on Agriculture Trade Policies in

each of the three BEFS countries. Based on a specific commodity list, each country report provides a list of trade policies for the relevant commodities. Trade policies considered are to be all encompassing of tariffs, non-tariff barriers (for example licensing requirements, quotas, and minimum access volumes; however, all non-tariff barriers that could apply), other import taxes and surcharges, and any other trade policies that affect the import of agricultural commodities in processed or unprocessed form. If in place in the country, the report also includes information on trade policies for all biofuels, e.g. bioethanol and biodiesel.

Furthermore, since regulations often differ on the import and export side, the documents were required to describe all policies on both sides, including variations based on the trading partner if applicable. Reasons for this type of variation may be due, for example, to the country's participation in regional or bilateral free trade areas.

Whenever possible, the trade policies are described with reference to the Harmonized System (HS) classification, or whatever classification is in use in the country.

If possible the reports will make reference to any studies that have been undertaken specifically on agriculture trade and its effects on poverty and food security within the country.

The report for Peru **Survey of Agricultural Trade Policies – Peru** was carried out by Jorge Chinen Higa. The list of crops covered included rice, oatmeal, sugar, barley, beans, corn, sunflower, palm oil, soybean, wheat and cotton.

In the case of Tanzania the report **Survey of Trade Policies on Selected Commodities in Tanzania** was carried out by the Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) and covers maize, sorghum, cassava, beans, sweet potatoes, rice, cotton, coconuts, plantains, millet, groundnuts, coffee, wheat, sugar and oil palm.

The report **Survey of Agricultural Trade Policies – Thailand** was carried out by Dr. Ruangrai Tokrisna, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Faculty of Economics, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand. The list of crops covered included rice, sugar, maize, cassava, coconut, oil palm, beans, wheat and soybean.

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